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SOURCE Rabotnichesko Delo.CRITICISM OF BULGARIAN AGRONOMISTS

Docent Georgi Michev

In the Agronomy Department of the Georgi Dimitrov Agricultural Academy, even after the biological conference of 1949 and the 1951 expanded meeting of the Academy Council in opposition to the theory for shallow plowing harmful bourgeois and petit bourgeois theories began to appear rapidly in the majority of the textbooks for which the students were learning and in the scientific-research works printed in the department's yearbook.

The administrators of the faculty, aided by the faculty party organization, throughout the summer semester examined and discussed the textbooks and scientific works published.

In carrying out this measure, the administration took as its guide the letters from Valko Chervenkov to Professor Iv. Stranski and Todor Pavlov.

The discussion of the textbooks and scientific-research works printed in the department's yearbook, which covers 12 works, shows that most of them not only suffer from serious mistakes and defects but also, because bourgeois ideology and harmful theories are extensively represented in them, they can no longer be tolerated used?. An example of this is the textbook by Prof Mikhail Khristov entitled Botanika za lesotekhnitsi (Botany for Forestry Technicians), published in 1951. It does not throw light on practice nor properly orient the students in the study of this discipline. It supports the objective method of observing phenomena and problems and deals superficially with Academician T. D. Lysenko's theory of phase development.

The textbook by Professor N. Nedelchev entitled Lozarstvo (Viticulture), published in 1947, was written under the influence of bourgeois science and is suitable for small private viticulture. It gives an anti-Michurin method for preserving the quality of the grapes with artificial retention of the stub (cup-shaped cutting) instead of the agricultural measure for harmoniously combining

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high yields and high-quality grapes. In the textbook entitled Agrokimiya (Agricultural Chemistry), by Professor Tsv. Staykov and Docent Evg. Levenson, published in 1952, the second part (written by Levenson) gives the harmful (threshold /limited/ theory," which is based on the so-called "law" for the decreasing fertility of the soil, a law which Lenin found to be false. Levenson teaches that it is unprofitable to fertilize with artificial fertilizer, since the cost of one kilogram of fertilizer is not less than the cost, for example, of 2 kilograms of wheat.

The textbook Chastno zemedelie (Private Farming), Part I and Part II, by Professor At. Popov, published in 1947, was written exclusively under the influence of Western European bourgeois science. It contains the harmful and false theory of shallow plowing of agricultural land, and in its examination of the biological peculiarities of crops, there are reactionary Mendel-Morgan teachings. The teachings of Academician T. D. Lysenko on phase development of plants and the teachings of Academician V. R. Vil'yams on the three-field system of agriculture have not been mentioned at all.

The textbook by Docent K. Kalchev entitled Organizatsiya na sots. sel'skoto-panski predpriyatiya (The Organization of Socialist Agricultural Enterprises), Part I, published in 1950, promotes the harmful theory of the existence of capitalist exploitation and capitalist elements in Bulgarian TKZS (farm workers' cooperatives). It gives the anti-Marxist assumption that Bulgarian TKZS had their origin in capitalist Bulgaria before 9 September 1944. The same book deals in an "original" manner with statistical data for the development of livestock raising in the USSR prior to the Fatherland War, and implies that the USSR was in last place after the US and Hitlerite Germany. It has been established that most of the book is copied from the textbooks of Soviet professors L. M. Zaltsman, T. D. Basyuk, and Kolesnev.

The textbook by Professor Yord. Stoichkov entitled Osnovi na plodovoto proizvodstvo (Principles of Fruit Raising), published in 1948, is written exclusively under the influence of US and European bourgeois authors. It scorns the teachings of Michurin-Lysenko, which are so extensively worked out for fruit raising, and gives much space to formal genetics and reactionary Mendel-Morgan teachings, etc.

The manuscript for the first part of the textbook by Professor Pr. Kiranov, entitled Ikonomika na sel'skoto stopanstvo (Agricultural Economy), was examined and prepared for publication. This textbook is not sufficiently scientific, suffers to a great degree from bourgeois objectivism, is not based sufficiently on Marxist-Leninist teachings of agricultural economy, contains a number of incorrect assumptions, and has other defects.

Besides examining and discussing textbooks and scientific-research works, the faculty administration and the administration of the faculty party organization examined the work on guiding aspirants /for higher degrees/ and the topics for their scientific dissertations. It has been found that even this important sector has serious defects. None of the topics of the dissertations are connected with nor take into consideration the needs of socialist agriculture. For example, Docent Al. Khristov, in 1951, gave his aspirant as the theme for his dissertation "A Study of the Possibilities of Obtaining Healthy Seedlings." This interests him personally and is vague to the aspirant; the topic is broad and will take many years to complete. Professor B. Iliev gave his aspirant a topic for his dissertation entitled "The Harmful Effect of the Harrow to Soil Structure," with which the aspirant would have had to try to refute Academician T. D. Lysenko, and then changed it for a similar but not altogether urgent topic -- "The Technology of Harrowing at High Speed."

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In connection with this, some of the teachers direct the aspirants poorly and not scientifically enough, which has reduced some aspirants to the status of students continuing their training.

The results of the first serious discussion of the textbooks, scientific works, and aspirant work in the department are encouraging. In their speeches and reports, the authors of the textbooks examined made circumstantial self-criticism, and some of them emphasized the basic shortcomings in their own works (these include Professors M. Khristov, At. Popov, Yord. Stoichkov, N. Nedelchev, and B. Iliev) and gave sincere thanks for the help which they received in seeing and recognizing their mistakes.

Much valuable aid was given in the examination and discussion of the textbooks and scientific-research works by the ideological chairmen of the department the chairman in Marxism-Leninism, and the chairman in political economy. This shows how important the guiding role of these chairmen is in the VUZ (vishe uchebno savenenie, higher educational institutions).

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